

THE PACIFIC

Commercial Advertiser

WALTER G. SMITH - - EDITOR.

WEDNESDAY, : : MARCH 12

Mr. Bryan is building a fine house at Lincoln, Neb. Evidently he expects to stay there.

It is pleasing to know that, in view of certain contingencies, the Tonga Islanders are not far from the woods.

Irrigation dams would have a hard time standing the strain in a region where seven feet of water falls in six days.

General Funston is about to be initiated into the Order of Elks. That is, he will be, if any one can be found in the herd to hit him with a stuffed club. The job may be let out.

Uncle Sam will now try his detective skill upon the illicit distiller. As he has sharp eyes and a long arm, and is backed by drastic laws, the lot of the swipes maker and the okolehao man will not be a happy one.

The decision not to give any more special flat rates would seem to indicate that, in the recent past, the electric light company, has been playing favorites. A letter which lately came to our notice, stopped a special rate which was under \$4 and, by applying the legal flat rate, raised it to over \$8. The equalization of the scale of payment, which is now ordered, is fair to consumers, although it achieves no saving to those who have been paying all the traffic would bear. Their consolation is that others will have to do the same.

The attempt to convince the Governor that an extra session is needed to insure the repair of storm damages on Hawaii, is worthy of its source. How the Home Rule Legislature, with a kahuna bill yet to pass, with the act to repeal the quarantine laws of the United States still on the calendar, and with the fire claims to pay, could find time and money to apply to the problem of road building in Hawaii, is a puzzling question. Probably, if the Legislature did anything in the matter, it would be to pass a bill giving Hawaii the chance to mend its own highways out of such moneys as a local Home Rule road board might wish to spare from its salaries and perquisites.

RESERVATION FOR ANARCHISTS.

It would appear that for once the great mass of the people are in entire accord with some part of the anarchist sentiment. While there is probably no hope for the passage of the Home Rule measure to provide an island for the quarantining of the reds of the United States, still there is such merit in the proposition that it deserves a better fate than to die unused.

Prominent anarchists, other than vendors of beer, agree that in some such plan lies the supreme test of anarchy. They argue that if the theory of anarchy is right then the isolation of those who profess the belief would give the very opportunity sought for the teaching to the world of the truth of the doctrine. They argue well and wisely that if the community of reds can govern itself along the lines laid down in the teachings of the Apostles, then the world may see fit to embrace the doctrine.

Just as true is it that the failure of the plans and theories of the anarchists would result in the breaking up of the cult and the making of the majority, perhaps, of the men whose life has been given to the propaganda, into good citizens. It is safe to say, that leaving out the ignorant and unthinking of the class, there are many anarchists who come from the educated classes abroad, and whenever there is an American anarchist, not the mere revolutionary dreamer, the degenerate who follows the maddening appeal to prejudice, or the natural criminal who races because it is in his blood, but the man whose thought has brought the belief that there is too much law, there is sure to be found an educated man.

Therefore the scheme for the segregation of the anarchists has something to commend it on the practical side, leaving out the chance that if the rabid ones are gathered where there are no public men to kill, they may kill each other, that the experiment will settle many questions for the world, and therefore deserves encouragement.

But it is fair to blot the South Seas with the presence of such a body of men, who might better be making coats or digging ditches, where the results of their work may be considered only at long range. The reds were to stay in the United States. Why not let them? There is plenty of territory where the foot of the white man has not trodden. There is plenty more where it may never reach. The heading of the Colorado river, offering as it does a fair chance for life along favorable conditions, never has been traced definitely, and its plains might give a chance for a flourishing colony of reds. The country could be absolutely well guarded by soldiers, and the inmates could be at peace. This would do at least for a starting of the scheme, and its development might be well left to time. The quarantine might be a shot-gun one, and the result might be the greatest amount of good. The real question is the benefit from the taking of the class away from their fellows, and any plan having this object should be given thorough encouragement.

WORLD AMERICANIZATION.

William T. Stead, an editor who says things without much regard to conventional opinion at home, is telling England that she must become a part of "the United States of the English-speaking world," or dwindle to another Belgium. In an article on "The Americanization of the World," he says:

"The advent of the United States of America as the greatest of world-powers is the greatest political, social, and commercial phenomenon of our times. It is only when we look at the manifold manifestations of the exuberant energy of the United States, and the world-wide influence which they are exerting upon the world in general, and the British empire in particular, that we realize how comparatively insignificant are all the other events of our time."

After a rapid survey of the strides American ideals have made in every department of science, art and religion the world over, Mr. Stead answers the question, "What is the secret of American success?" in part as follows:

"American success may be explained in many ways. A young and vigorous race has been let loose among the incalculable treasures of a virgin continent. Into that race there has been poured in lavish profusion the vital energies of many other races chosen by a process of natural selection which eliminated the weaker, the more timid, the less adventurous spirits. This great amalgam of heterogeneous energies constitutes a new composite race, which found itself free to face all the problems of the universe without any of the restraints of prejudices, traditions, or old-established institutions which encumber the nations of the Old World. Americans had no swaddling clothes to cast. They sprang into life like Minerva from the brain of Jove without any need to rid themselves of the garments of infancy. They had also the immense advantage of an atmosphere which in many parts of the continent was a perpetual exhilaration. All these causes contribute to American success. They belong to the Americans as an inalienable possession, nor can we by any possibility hope to share them. They are as inseparable from the continent of America as the Falls of Niagara or the Mississippi Valley."

The writer further discovers three American secrets which he deems capable of profitable export to England. He enumerates them as education, increased incentives to production, and democracy. In each of these respects America surpasses England, the latter taking the lead only in municipal government. These considerations bring Mr. Stead to his proposed merging of the two great branches of the English-speaking race. He says:

"There lies before the people of Great Britain a choice of two alternatives. If they decide to merge the existence of the British empire in the United States of the English-speaking world, they may continue for all time to be an integral part of the greatest of all world powers, supreme on sea and unassailable on land, permanently delivered from all fear of hostile attack, and capable of wielding irresistible influence in all parts of this planet. That is one alternative. The other is the acceptance of our supersession by the United States as the center of gravity in the English-speaking world, the loss one by one of our great colonies, and our ultimate reduction to the status of an English speaking Belgium."

"One or the other it must be. Which shall it be? Seldom has a more momentous choice been presented to the citizens of any country. It is natural that British pride should revolt at the conclusion which is thus presented as the result of a rapid survey of the forces governing the present political and financial and industrial situation. But pride and prejudice are evil counselors. The question is not what we would best like to do, but what is the best course possible in the circumstances? If it is admitted that the whole trend of our time is toward the unification of races of a common stock and common language; if it is further admitted that such unification would carry with it incalculable advantages in securing the English speaking nations from all danger either of a fratricidal conflict or of foreign attack, while enormously improving both their prosperity at home and the influence which they can exercise abroad, it is difficult to resist the conclusion that the object is one well worthy of being made the ultimate goal of the statesmen both of the United States and of the United Kingdom."

"The subject is not one upon which politicians are likely to talk. Any utterance in favor of coming together under the American flag could so easily be misrepresented by a political opponent as an act of treason to the Union Jack that men whose horizon is limited to the next general election naturally refrain from expressing any opinion on the subject. But, privately, no one who moves in political or journalistic circles can ignore the fact that many of the strongest imperialists are heart and soul in favor of seeing the British empire and the American republic merge in the English-speaking United States of the world. This is an ideal splendid enough to fascinate the imagination of all men, especially of those who have proved susceptible to the fascination of imperial federation."

The criminal who stands no show in Judge Gear's court is the chicken thief. The judge explained a while ago that he had lost chickens himself. A word to the wise housebreaker would be to keep away from the abode of virtue at Kaimuki or there may be a general rounding up of burglars in Oahu jail.

Porcelain violins and mandolins, shaped exactly like the wooden ones, are claimed to have greatly improved tones. Their weight and liability to breakage are disadvantageous.

COLLIER ROVIDES NEW CLUE

(Continued from Page 1.)

some heavy body fall into the water from the coal barge lying directly aft of the Alexander's stern. If the dead man had been discharged from the collier it is exceedingly probable that he would have found something to cause him to visit his old vessel again, and this errand very possibly may have been fraught with unpleasantness toward some of his old companions.

The fact that the discharged man's name is Garvin is also peculiarly significant in view of the fact that in the pocket of the man found in the harbor was a handkerchief with the letter "G" embroidered in one corner.

Many clues were offered to the police yesterday, all of which petered out when investigated. Two, however, are as yet unexplored and may lead to something. One of the soldiers on the Warren informed the police that a man named Gordon had been missing from the transport since she arrived here from San Francisco. He was not with the ship when she started from here for Manila and put back for repairs. He was a member of Company E, Fifteenth Infantry.

A sailor who deserted from the British ship Peter Iredale, which sailed yesterday, is also unaccounted for. His name is Arthur Bloomfield, and his appearance is said to very closely resemble that of the dead man. The utmost efforts of the police have so far failed to disclose Bloomfield's whereabouts.

VERDICT ALMOST THE SAME

(Continued from page 1.)

protection of the Pacific coast. As for the distribution of money in the Islands, Silliman said that the United States was taking away a million and a quarter in customs duties annually, and spending very little of it here. Though loving the United States, which was his native country, he contended that it was an outrage on the part of its representatives to attempt to take this Pearl Harbor land without adequate compensation. The United States was well able to pay for it, and the people of the Territory should be treated with fairness, which he contended, had not been the general policy of the central government toward this country or its people, nor was it treating the defendant in this case properly. Mr. Silliman was finally interrupted by the Court, with the remark that he should discuss the case and not the United States. Mr. Dunne chipped in that he couldn't sit still and hear the United States assailed in that manner. The argument finally proceeded without further interruption.

The jury was instructed, at the conclusion of Mr. Dunne's address, very much on the lines laid down in the first trial. Judge Estee described the condemned property, and the various leases, by which it came into the possession of the defendant. The jury was instructed that it could not consider the "mere speculative or possible value of sugar that might be produced in the future on this land."

All improvements on the land, the Court instructed the jury, became the property of the Bishop Estate upon the termination of the lease. Instructions were given also not to consider the mill, pumping plants, or anything not upon the 561 acres to be condemned. The written admission of the defendant, in the form of tax returns, and the statement filed with the Treasurer, the jury was also instructed to consider. The jury was further instructed: "It is also your duty to consider that this land is not now appropriated to any valuable use, that it is not now producing a crop."

Testimony relative to favorable places for wharves along the line of the property, the jury was instructed to ignore, on the ground that the United States already owned those rights by virtue of a treaty with King Kalakaua. In conclusion the Court said:

It will be seen by the terms of said treaty of 1887 that the United States then secured the exclusive right to the land-locked waters of Pearl Harbor, and so while private parties may own land bordering on these waters, the waters themselves have belonged to the United States since the date of that treaty.

I therefore instruct you, that in reaching a verdict you are not to consider or place any value upon said inland waters as belonging to the private parties now litigating with the United States government, because although the treaty made between the Kingdom of Hawaii and the United States of America in 1887, by which Pearl Harbor was ceded to the United States did not in any way affect private ownership in the lands fronting on said harbor, those parties have no interest other than that of every citizen of the United States in the sloughs and waters of Pearl Harbor, for these inland waters are now and since 1887, have been the property of the United States.

In conclusion let me say to you that the evidence in this case is very conflicting, and without commenting upon the testimony of any one witness, I instruct you that in considering the testimony of all the witnesses in this case, you may accept such portions thereof as you may believe to be true, or reject such portions thereof as you may believe to be false. If the statements of any one or more witnesses are so unreasonable or improbable as that upon their face they do not carry conviction of their truth to your minds, you are liberty to reject all or any part thereof. (85 N. Y., 377).

Gentlemen of the jury, under the pleadings in this case, there is but one issue involved—the amount of the just compensation to be awarded to the defendant for the taking of its property. You must therefore find for the plaintiff a verdict condemning the leasehold interest of the defendant, the Honolulu Plantation Company in and to the 561.2 acres of land desired by the government, and you must find a verdict in favor of the defendant for the amount of the compensation which from all the testimony you shall deem just.

ESTEE, Judge.

Aching Joints

In the fingers, toes, arms, and other parts of the body, are joints that are inflamed and swollen by rheumatism—that acid condition of the blood which affects the muscles also.

Sufferers dread to move, especially after sitting or lying long, and their condition is commonly worse in wet weather.

"It has been a long time since we have been without Hood's Sarsaparilla. My father thinks he could not be without it. He has been troubled with rheumatism since he was a boy, and Hood's Sarsaparilla is the only medicine he can take that will enable him to take his place in the field." Miss Ada Dorr, Sidney, Iowa.

Hood's Sarsaparilla and Pills

Remove the cause of rheumatism—no outward application can. Take them.

White Clover Soap

Is a cheap but really a first-class, nicely scented

Toilet Soap

Highly Recommended by Us.

A Luxury for the Bath.

PRICE ONLY 25 CENTS

Per Box of 3 Cakes

Give It a Trial

Hollister Drug Co.

FORT STREET.

PURE KONA COFFEE FRESH ROASTED

—AND— GROUND WHILE YOU WAIT AT THE

KONA ORPHANAGE COFFEE STORE.

Phone Blue 1621. - 165 King St.

FOR SALE

Furniture and Lease Of 20 Room Rooming House

Nicely furnished; permanent roomers and business; snug profit of \$125 a month. . .

Price \$2,750; Terms Reasonable.

Henry Waterhouse & Co.

Stock, Bond and Real Estate Brokers.

Fire Insurance Agents.

FORT AND MERCHANT STS. HONOLULU.

Registered Trademark



C. Commichau's LINEN-HOSIERY

Hygienic Underclothing

Hardens the Body and Strengthens the Nerves.

H. HAGKELD & CO., Ltd.

Sole Agents for the Territory of Hawaii

PROMOTES GOOD HEALTH Energy and Vigour. Approved and Recommended by Many Eminent Physicians.

The New Prism Reflector For Incandescent Lamps.

If it is illumination you want—not decoration alone—you should use a prism reflector. They are made under a scientific principle, from superior white glass and not only increase the efficiency of your lights from fifty to one hundred per cent, but give a complete diffusion and consequent softening of the light. The Prism Reflector removes all glare and the light is both hygienic and agreeable in quality. They are very beautiful in appearance; cast no shadow like ordinary reflectors. In three sizes @ 60c, 75c and \$1.00. We have them attached to lamps in our office for the purpose of showing them to visitors.

Hawaiian Electric Co.

LIMITED.

King Street, near Alakea.

KIMONOS

LATEST PATTERNS

Silk, Cotton and Half Silk

JUST RECEIVED

S. OZAKI

IMPORTER AND DEALER IN

Dry Goods, Liquors and Spirits, Groceries of Japanese and American Manufacture.

P. O. Box 917. Honolulu, H. I.

Waverley Block Hotel Street.

This Is No Fish Yarn



If you are thinking of buying a Piano remember the BERGSTROM MUSIC CO. carries the largest and best stock in Honolulu.

PRICES RIGHT.

MEADOWS MALTED MILK 40C

I Sell

The purest made, no sugar, no cream required; made instantly with a little hot water.

Cream Chocolate

MEADOWS MALTED MILK

HAS COME TO STAY.

Salter's Grocery, Orpheum Block

Retiring from Business Commencing March 1, 1902.

I will sell all of the stock in my store Regardless of Cost. This is the opportunity of a lifetime to obtain great bargains in every line.

Goo Kim, 116 Nuuanu St.